

APEH EXAM REVIEW MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS PART 5

Note: Answers to parts 3, 4, 5 & 6 will be posted with the questions in part 7.

1. Thinkers of the Enlightenment considered humanity as
 - (A) emotional believers in God
 - (B) bundles of feelings, animal urges, and fears
 - (C) a link in the rationally ordered chain of beings
 - (D) the only reason for a divinely inspired universe
 - (E) incapable of reason
2. The impact of the Enlightenment on the political development of Europe can best be seen in
 - (A) social order maintained by natural law
 - (B) a desire for new criminal laws
 - (C) Rousseau's call for liberty and equality
 - (D) a pacifist view concerning war
 - (E) a resurgence of democracy
3. Prominent thinkers in the 17th and 18th centuries challenged popular beliefs. Which statement correctly reflects one of these challenges?
 - (A) The age of reason and science gradually worked to eliminate superstitions.
 - (B) John Calvin demanded that witch trials be eliminated.
 - (C) Isaac Newton criticized alchemy.
 - (D) Jean Bodin insisted on legislation outlawing witch trials.
 - (E) Voltaire's support of the Church's view of heresy.
4. Which of the following statements concerning scientific research in the 17th and 18th centuries is INCORRECT?
 - (A) It was based on the belief that understanding nature's laws can contribute to human progress.
 - (B) It was pursued only at the great universities.
 - (C) It gave a firm foundation to physics, chemistry, and medicine.
 - (D) It became international in scope.
 - (E) It involved inductive and deductive reasoning.
5. The 18th century philosophers were
 - (A) university scholars
 - (B) deists believing in a prime mover
 - (C) utopians concerned over an ideal society
 - (D) writers supporting the concept of social reform
 - (E) specialists in Greek philosophy
6. Which of the following CANNOT be linked with the concepts of the 18th century Enlightenment?
 - (A) belief in man's capacity to reason
 - (B) belief in humanity's capacity for self-improvement
 - (C) application of natural science in daily life
 - (D) belief in tradition as a source of truth
 - (E) acceptance of natural rights
7. The philosopher Rene Descartes' concept of rationalism may best be expressed in Latin as
 - (A) "cogito, ergo sum"
 - (B) "carpe diem"
 - (C) "sic transit gloria mundi"
 - (D) "guadeamus igitur"
 - (E) "caveat emptor"

8. Spinoza's ethical philosophy is contained in which of the following statements?

- (A) Reason is the only infallible guide to wisdom.
- (B) Understanding the harmony of nature is the perfect good.
- (C) The universe is a machine governed by laws which man cannot override.
- (D) There is no such thing as original sin
- (E) God does not exist.

9. In his work *Leviathan*, Thomas Hobbes maintained that

- (A) the future is bright with promise, if men abandon old superstitions
- (B) man has a perpetual desire for power
- (C) God alone is the source of knowledge
- (D) reality is a myth
- (E) humanity is inherently good

10. John Locke's approach to knowledge is stated in which of the following?

- (A) There are no self-evident truths.
- (B) Only divinely inspired reason can be true.
- (C) Reason has the power to form a general body of truth.
- (D) One must directly observe nature to discover its laws.
- (E) Natural rights do not exist.

11. John Locke's *Treatise on Civil Government* proposed a political philosophy which was used to justify the

- (A) American Revolution
- (B) Thirty Years War
- (C) Revolutions of 1848
- (D) Revolution of 1830
- (E) Seven Years' War

12. According to Locke, if there is evil in the world it is the result of

- (A) human nature
- (B) divine plan
- (C) man's environment
- (D) original sin
- (E) natural law

13. Which of the following of the Enlightenment thinkers was particularly interested in education?

- (A) Voltaire
- (B) Diderot
- (C) Montesquieu
- (D) Rousseau
- (E) Condorcet

14. Newton's view of the physical universe encompassed

- (A) an incomprehensible void
- (B) a divine order and plan
- (C) a machine of perfect order
- (D) an irrational agglomeration
- (E) a cosmos based upon the Ptolemaic plan

15. The German philosopher Gotthold Lessing (1729-1781) was convinced that

- (A) the Aryan race was a superior one
- (B) no one religion had a monopoly of truth
- (C) man is the root of all evil
- (D) man's life is brutish, nasty, and short power was to be glorified